A Beautiful Spot, with a Historic Atmosphere, Making It an Ideal Place for Students.

Oxford is called the most beautiful university town in existence.

Some one has said if he were a girl he would like to be an American girl, and if he were a student he would like to be an Oxford student. The charm of the place works slowey, but to one who remains there any length of time it ceases to be a wonder that she has produced so many great poets, philosophers and preachers. She cherishes great ideals, she breathes reverence; she sits quietly apart from the world, brooding over spiritual problems. In the strenuous life which follows college days the hearts of her students turn to her with loving loyalty as the place where truth was the goal, where modest worth

Yet every one who attends college must be the son of a gentleman, as the English understand the term of good birth. It would never occur to them that a working man or the son of a workingman could master the subjects of study. And they would not wish him to do so, even if he could. For where would our drawers of water and hewers of wood come from if every one were educated?

All the colleges are built around a quadrangle, called "the quad" for short. Many of them are almost covered with ivy. The students both sleep and dine in their respective colleges, and the head of each college, variously called president, principal, master, provost, has there his apartments. A beautiful chapel is connected with each, where service is held either have, perhaps, the most beautiful chapels. Magdalen and New vie with each other in the exquisite beauty of their song service. To sit in the ante-chapel of either of these colleges in the dim twilight of an autumn evening and listen to the fresh, glad young voices of the choir boys is like sitting at the gate of Paradise and listening to the heavenly choir. Magdalen College was Addison's college, and "the quad" opens into Addison's walk-so called because it was his favorite resort-a winding walk by winding river, reflecting the drooping trees bordering its bank.

It is a fit place in which to grow poets. From Magdalen tower on the 1st day of May at 5 o'clock in the morning is sung the May morning hymn. This has been the custom for more than a hundred years. With the rising of the sun hundreds of listeners crowd the base of the tower to catch the vibrant notes and to scramble for the flowers flung down as souvenirs.

Baliol wears a triple crown of philosophy, religion and poetry, for Sir William Hamilton, Cardinal Newman and Matthew Arnold were all fellows of Baliol, as was also Arnold Toynbee, who loved his fellowmen. Every Sunday evening we attended a concert given in the dining room of Ballol. We were admitted on tickets of invitation, and usually had to wait at the foot of the outside steps while the waiters carried the dishes down these steps across part of "the quad" to the kitchen. But these little circumstances were soon forgotten when once inside in delight in the music, both vocal and instrumental. Sometimes there were singers to sing for us who had sung before the Queen. The exercises always concluded with a hymn by the students, who sat to the gallery.

University Coilege seeks to do tardy justice to Shelley and holds as one of her treasures his exquisite face and figure carved in marble. In the Bodleian library is the book which he held in his hand when found dead, the print of his thumb upon it.

I witnessed the awarding of the December degrees in the Sheldonian-a large circular building, and, like most of the buildings in Oxford, very old. This ceremony is brief and simple. There are no prayers, no songs, no speeches, no flowers. The student receives his diploma from the vice chancellor, kneeling; changes his gown for one indicative of the new honor conferred, and is a full-fledged B. A., B. S. or A. M., as the case may be. Degrees are conferred twice a year. During the first year students are classified as juniors. After that they are undergraduates. An undergraduate may call upon a junior when he is not in; but etiquette forbids a junior to call upon an undergraduate save when he is sure of finding him at home. One subject is considered sufficient for each year's work.

There are four halls for young ladies at Oxford-St. Margaret, St. Hilda, St. Hughes and Somerville. Ladies may attend the lectures and take examinations, but they are never given degrees. The philosophy of it is that if they were given degrees they would have to be admitted to the congregation, which is the governing body; and Oxford is not prepared for such an innovation. Young people of different sexes are kept almost absolutely apart save in the classroom. It is very seldom that they are seen together upon the street; and when they are they are supposed to be

The English eat frequently. Breakfast is served at 9; lunch at 1; tea and cake at 4 or 4:30, dinner at 7. Tea and cake half an hour later in the drawing room, and milk and cake just before retiring. The better class of English abhor display; they dress | be worth £6,000,000 buried by the Peruvian with extreme plainness, except at dinner parties or large functions, when the women don their old laces and jewels, and invariably appear decollete, neither sparsity of flesh nor extreme age being considered excuse sufficient for the putting aside of this established custom. Dignity, modesty and simplicity are the outward characteristics of the most profound egotism and intense pride. Children are not brought into the drawing room, unless inquired for; and if they show any troublesome symptoms they are immediately removed. Their smart sayings and doings are not made the subject of conversation. The English gentlewoman has not the tact, breadth of view, nor adaptability of an American woman. She is limited by her class distinctions. A good education means to her. literature, music and French, unless she be an Oxford or Cambridge woman, when her education partakes of the nature of a complete consecration to study. She is eminently a home keeper; though an American woman could give her many points on housekeeping. She reveres her husband and waits upon him; his word is the law of the household. Servants say "master" and "mistress," and the cook is invariably denominated and spoken to as "cook." Low thoes and straw hats were worn all winter at Oxford. Slippers are worn in the house; and shoes are always set ouside one's bedroom at night for "boots" to clean. Informal calling is almost unknown.

Every lady has her day for receiving; and

calls are limited to those days, when tea

and cake are always served. At an "at

home" guests repair to the dining room,

before greeting the hostess; a cup of tea

or coffee is handed to her which she par-

takes of standing, helping herself to the

variety of cakes placed on the table. In-

troductions are not the custom; though

one is privileged to speak to whosoever

she desires; this does not imply a recogni-

The wife of the dean of Christ Church College died while I was in Oxford. I attended her funteral, which was conducted placed upon a bier and covered with flowers, was wheeled into the cathedral; there clear, sweet chanting of the choir-boys,

and, amidst the silent prayers of the kneeling people, the casket was wheeled out again. There was no procession to the cemetery. Only the men of the family followed their dead to the grave. No crape or flowers are hung upon the door, save by the Catholies.

Miss Weld, a niece of Tennyson, is one of the interesting personages of Oxford. She is very philanthropic and radiates goodness and sweetness as a star does light. Through her friendship with Mrs. Sollas I was privileged to meet her many times. One afternoon we took tea in her beautiful old home, surrounded by its beautiful garden. She is a fine talker and told us a long story of a poor woman who had been to her for help and the interesting and romantic history of a friend of hers whose picture hung upon the wall and had attracted our attention. Every week she devotes one afternoon to reading to the children of the orphans' home and one to the inmates of the poor asylum. She is building some houses which she intends renting to the poor for a very low sum. When her cook died and the mother came to attend the funeral Miss Weld kissed her, much to the horror of Oxford. But she said she thought cook would have liked her to do so, and with the simplicity which marks her nature she followed her kindly instincts. She is pro-Boer, and brought me her lecture to read which she had written

in opposition to the war. Another afternoon which I shall always remember with pleasure is the one upon which I spent an hour with Mrs. Arnold | fied as Indians in 1900. Toynbee. A beautiful picture she made of Ex-Governor B. R. Sherman, of Iowa, a lovely, gracious woman, in her dainty widow's cap, with the soft firelight failing upon her spirituelle countenance. She is trying to further her husband's work and gives talks now and then upon co-opera-

University Church at Oxford is pre-em- German empire has very nearly trebled, inently the guardian of the past. Here the lit has increased from 20,000,000 to nearly with straight backs. The heads of the different colleges enter in a body, arrayed in their gowns, and sit together. Here is congregational singing and a simple serviceeven the service of the Church of England and the benediction being dispensed with. The carefully-prepared sermon is read, the pulpit being occupied alternately by the heads of the various colleges. In the prayer which the speaker of the day offers he prays for his own college only.

Here Cramer, after his recantation, was seated upon the stool of penitence in front of the pulpit while he listened to the sermon of rebuke and censure, after which he arose and recanted his recantation, offering his right hand as the first member of his body to be burned, since it had been the first to sin against the truth. With reverence and with bowed head one must enter a sanctuary made tenfold more sacred by this great man's terrible struggle with his conscience. Oxford has erected a beautiful monument to her martyrs, and thus the present seeks to atone for the past.

It was in the University Church that Queen Elizabeth sat for three days listening to learned arguments, at the end of which time she arose and replied to them in Latin. In the town hall of Oxford hangs a portrait of Frances Willard, and there I heard Lady Somerset deliver a lecture on temperance, in which she paid a fine tribute to the women of the United

Christmas is the great holiday time for the working classes of England. The shops of Oxford were closed for almost a week. Many cards were sent but the presents were of a very simple nature. The inevitable plum-pudding made its appearance upon our table, but we were not allowed to partake of it until the master of the house had | rivais. poured alcol upon it, which he lighted. Not soon she t I forget the pretty picture which the Holiand, French and English girls made in the paper caps, which were found in the bonbons at our plates, and which all were obliged to don, nor the lively after-dinner game in which even our dignified professor took part, nor his sudden change of manner when he said. "And now shall we have a chapter in the Bible?" The old Bible which crossed the ocean in the Mayflower and was returned again was brought out, a chapter read and commented Down among the delegates Jimmy had upon, and Christmas day in England was at an end. ELIZABETH AMES.

## OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The potato forms nearly 14 per cent. of amounted to \$44,996,253. The census of 1900 shows that there

are 13,197 negroes to every 100,000 whites, compared with 13,575 in 1890. Georgia has been liberal to Confederate veterans. She pays more to them in pen-

sions than any other two States combined. A process has just been patented formaking artificial woods out of pulp so as to imitate such costly kinds as mahogany and rosewood. There are 89,863 Chinese in the United

States, 24,236 Japanese. In ten years the Chinese have decreased 17,625, and the Japanese have increased 22,287. The world's national indebtedness is estimated at \$31,201,749,274, ten times as great brass and drum the strains of "See, the State. The great strike of Aug. 27, 1859, on as the world's national debts amounted to during the Napoleonic wars. Another expedition is being formed to

Rice lands in Texas two years ago were acre, and immigration to the rice belt is

quite active. have been purchased in the United States honor to the vanquished.

by Great Britain for her army since October, 1900. The cost of these animals was

A three-wheeled cab has made its ap-pearance in London. The third wheel runs in front of the passenger and is to save him from accident should the horse fall. In a village in the Cotswolds, England, is the custom to place a small mirror on the front door under the knocker, in was the solemn service for the dead, the which the visitor may examine his appearance before entering.

Colorado and Iowa have both restored the death penalty for murder. There are now only four States in which the death penalty is not inflicted-Wisconsin, Michigan,

Maine and Rhode Island. The consumption of sugar in the United States in 1899 was 2,094,610 tons. Nearly two million of these were imported. California yielded 72,944 tons of beet sugar, and Louisiana most of the rest.

The Eank of England has a capital little over \$72,000,000 and a surplus of about \$16,000,000, yet the governor receives a salary of only \$10,000 a year. The pay of the twenty-four directors is \$2,500 per annum. Thousands of microscopists are employed n Germany to prevent trichinosis, which is periodically epidemic owing to the habit of the people of eating raw pork. In 274 cases of trichinosis in America 208 were in

"Every Cuban must have his helper, says an army officer who has been serving on the island. "You cannot hire a carpenter for an hour unless you provide him with a helper to hand his hammer and nails and

In Spain a man who works on a farm receives about 25 cents. In the vineyards wages range from 14 cents a day for women and boys to 21 cents for unskilled men and to 42 or 56 cents for those upon whose skill the whole responsibility of the raisin

The New Zealand government has de cided that swimming and life saving shall be taught in all its schools. The Life Saving Society's method has been adopted and 2,000 handbooks and charts have been sent by order of the government for the use of

The total number of Indians in the United States at the last census was 237.196, compared with 248,253 in 1890. The loss has been general, except in the South Atlantic States, where the Croatans of South Carolina, counted as whites in 1890, were classi-

says for his State that it has a larger percentage of school teachers to scholars in the public schools than any other commonwealth in the Union. There are in round numbers 28,000 school teachers in the State During the last century the population of the territory which now constitutes the

increase Germany will have a population of 100,000,000 before the close of this cen-In Russia no meetings of private citionly to chartered corporations or associaamusement or worship, are dispersed by

the police. No premises can be hired for

the purpose of holding a meeting without a permit from the police. A story of a curious battle between bees and wasps comes from Semperingham, England. A band of wasps entered a beenaturally defended their property and tried to turn the enemy out. They were, however, badly beaten and the wasps gained possession. When the beekeeper examined he hive later on he found that nearly all his bees had been killed and that the wasps were duly enjoying the fruits of their vic-

### HOW GARFIELD WON THE DAY.

A Bit of Political History from a Recent Novel.

From "J. Devlin-Boss."

It was June the 7th, the sixth day of for a presidential candidate the landslide fairly started. On that ballot Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado and California had voted, and it was Connecticut's turn. Then came the announcement:

"Eleven for Garfield!" A tremor ran through the rows of seated delegates and stirred the thousands of spectators. The hall was hushed; men caught their breath, and watched; fluttering fans came to an abrupt pause. Men who were walking froze in their tracks. The break had started-the race was on between the Ohioan and his two great

Indiana's chairman arose and declared: Ten for Garfield! Instantly the hush was broken. thousand men and women were on their feeet, many of them knowing not why sides of the building, and was flung back oil ranks fifth among the mineral products be sent forth redoubled in volume and frenzy. Then came a lull to hear voice rang out, "Iowa twenty-two for Garagain and mightier reverberated the bellowing chorus of shouts and whistles and stamping feet and smitten hands. sprung to his feeet, and was bending over the chairman of the Maine delegation. "Now's the time to defeat Grant!" he cried n the other's ear. "Are you with us?" There was a hurried consultation of the Maine delegates, and Jimmy ran back to pressed to his side. He was a New York-The live stock of the country represents | twenty-one strong for Garfield," was Jim-Then fell another silence on the audience to hear the votes proclaimed; and, in swift and Pennsylvania declared for Garfield, in part or in whole, after each announcement bursting forth anew the united yells of growth of this great movement. Banners from all sides flung a canopy over the sober, bearded man who, while one among his fellow-men, apparently unmoved except for the flashing of his wideopen eyes and the tremor of his hands which rested on his knees. Then, full and strong, rose the old Grant song, "We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys:" and hardly had its last notes died, when, from where the band was stationed, clashed from probably first conducted in the Keystone

Conquering Hero Comes! For twenty minutes drum and brass strove to make themselves heard above initial event of that character. But Mr. cident of this kind would lead to a loss of search Cocos island for the treasure said to the storms of applause. Men yelled and stamped; women clapped and laughed, and government. Many previous expeditions some wept. Everywhere above the heads treleum had been collected in West Vir- tions. When tools are lost, fishing is reof the delegates tossed banners and wav- ginia from salt wells and other sources, sorted to. Sometimes an expert, who reing arms and high-flung hats. When it selling slowly at \$5 to \$15. To-day such that would grasp his, or, at least, touch was all over, besieged by scores of hands land is selling much faster at \$20 to \$50 per his coat, James A. Garfield stood up—the first well in that State for petroleum only stacle cannot be removed or a fresh drill clergyman from marrying the innocent nominee of his party for President by 399 votes of the 755 cast. Grant's faithful 306 Nearly 125,000 head of horses and mules stood by him to the last-the remaining in 1860. Immediately there was a tremen- doned and operations be begun all over the lay delegates defeated the proposed



NOT AMERICAN. Dr. Quack-Who's that bird singing with the British accent?

Mr. Crow-That's the English sparsow.

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WEST VIRGINIA A LARGER PRO-

Mile Attained-Accidents Contractor-

DUCER THAN PENNSYLVANIA.

A great increase in California's producas yet rather unremunerative discoveries | five years. in Texas and the finding of new supplies in what have been regarded as exhausted fields in Pennsylvania have of late combined to lend fresh interest to the petroleum industry of this country. In value upon its sponsors to deafen them of the United States, being greatly surpassed, however, only by iron and coal. Here are the Geological Survey figures for 1890: Bituminous and anthracite coal, \$306,891,364; iron, \$259,944,000; copper, \$98,494, 039; gold, \$79,322,281, and petroleum, \$75,752,-But it was not all noisy demonstration. 691. The minting value of silver, an artificial standard, puts that metal on a par with put would have brought only \$36,958,537. ing the foregoing estimates, that the prices his seat. As he reached it a tall man of copper last year ranged abnormally

Pennsylvania has been considered the a value of nearly \$250,000,000 over last year. my's quick reply. The New Yorker great oil producing State of this country. The expenses of the city of New York nodded and sped back to his delegation. It will surprise a good many people to learn, therefore, that she has a formidable succession, Maine, New York, New Jersey | rival. In a thesis presented at Cornell University last summer for a degree in civil in order to shut off the inflow of water engineering Le Van M. Burt made some those thousands, now almost crazed by the interesting claims for his native State, has been extended to the Pittsburg coal. West Virginia. Mr. Burt's old home, Van- Then for several hundred feet more the nington, has been peculiarily identified every echo caught up his name, sat as with the petroleum industry, some of the down inside of the other. At a later stage most famous wells having been drilled on a smaller casing is employed, a diameter his father's farm in 1889 and thereafter. IN PENNSYLVANIA FIRST.

> bored primarily for that substance was in Pennsylvania, but the civil war interhas something like 6,000 or 8,000 wells, most of them in half a dozen counties up near the Panhandle. The largest number is probably in Monongalia county. By the close of 1898, Mr. Burt says, West Virginia was producing as largely as Pennsylvania, while in 1899 her output equaled that of Pennsylvania, New York and southeastern Ohio combined. He thinks that she is still ahead of all rivals. GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Petroleum is not found in caverns or pockets, but is held in the interstices of porous rocks, either shales or sandstone, What is called "oil sand" will often contain one-fifth of its bulk in oil. Each cubic foot yields about a gallon, and a stratum five feet thick will produce 5,000 barrels to the acre. The oil bearing rocks lie below a number of other strata. If they occupy a comparatively level position where tapped. a poor flow may be expected. But if through the wrinkling of the earth's crust they are tilted up, then there is a tendency of the confined fluid to drain down into the hollows, and a well sunk at one of these points will give relief to a considerable pressure, and hence yield handsomely. Still. there may be minor ridges even on a broad slope, and it occasionally happens that a good well and a poer one are situated very near each other. There is some science, but much luck also, about the location of an

The depth to which seekers for petroleum

vein called the Pittsburg coal. This is from 400 to 800 feet down. What is known as the feet below the coal, and the "Gordon sand." another exceedingly productive stratum, 600 or 700 feet further. Wells have been drilled, in exceptional cases, to a depth of more than a mile, but the average distance of their bottoms from the surface, at least in West Virginia, is about half a mile. At West Elizabeth, twelve miles from Pittsburg, a few years ago, the drills reached a depth of 5,530 feet, when the rope broke and stopped proceedings. It was intended that this well should be 6,000 feet deep. Generally speaking, the lower one goes the less is the specific gravity of the oil. After the first few days most wells begin to fail steadily, and at the end of a year or two the yield is diminished to something like a tenth of the original production. Mr. Burt puts the average life of an oil well at

THE FIRST PROCEEDING. When a well is about to be sunk a derrick is erected, an engine secured and the necessary tools are slung at the lower end of a rope which goes down the hole. When operations have once begun four men are employed, two to manage the drills and two to "dress" or shape the tools. One driller

and one tool dresser are on duty from noon to midnight and the others from mid- while the other asserts that the whole night till noon. When soft rock is peneover an hour. But when harder material move the drill at shorter intervals. Dressing does not necessarily mean sharpening. The prime object sought is to bring the width of the drill to the right dimensions. Constant use narrows the point somewhat, and perhaps the last work done before fresh dressing will leave the bore too small. Then when the tool is next lowered there is danger of its sticking fast. At the outset it is common to use a bit which will excavate a hole thirteen inches in diameter. When a depth of 150 to 200 feet has been attained a casing, whose inside diameter is ten inches, is introduced.

from the sides. And as the work goes on additions are made to this casing until it size of the hole is reduced to eight inches, and a casing of that diameter is slipped of 6% inches being used under one set of circumstances, but 5 3-16 inches being found necessary at times. For the last 200 or 300 The business of getting oil from wells feet a four-inch lining is adopted in the "Gordon sand." But practice varies a good deal in these details in different fields.

TO REVIVE THE WELL. The lower sections of casing are used to Cil creek, is usually recognized as the prevent any caving in of the work. An ac-Burt shows that as far back as 1814 p3- the drill and threaten to terminate operaand in the year 1836 a total of something ceives from \$10 to \$25 a day, is called in to like 50 to 100 barrels was marketed. The perform this difficult work. And if the ob- upon the proposed canon prohibiting a was started in 1859, and began to flow early be carried past it the well must be abandous development of the business there, as again. In that case the derrick must be canon, and one clergyman announced shifted a few feet to one side. When an oil well ceases to produce a

rupted operations. The great plant at fresh flow may be induced by "shooting." Burning Springs was destroyed by the Con- | Several quarts of nitroglycerin are inclosed federates in 1863, and little or nothing was in a long tin tube and lowered until oppo- of that kind, even though it were exercised done after that until 1889. Late in that site the "pay streak." At the top of the by the General Convention. year Captain Frank Burt, of Mannington, receptacle, called a "shell," is a percussion struck oil. His first well was not a rich cap, which is detonated by dropping down due to statements made by some of the producer, but the second one, opened in the hole a piece of iron known as a "go- lay delegates who are lawyers that that 1890, was a 150-barrel gusher. A great in- devil." If, perchance, the well should start | branch of the convention defeated this vasion of that region by oil operators fel- to flow before the explosion, the shell will proposed canon. These lawyers said not lowed. At the present time West Virginia be forced upward and thrown out. Mr. publicly, but in informal conversation,

weil must be carefully swabbed out. would be wrecked by the explosion. For two or three minutes after the "go-devil" is dropped absolute silence prevails. Then later up comes a great gush of oil, coneither going down or ascending. Mr. Burt puts the cost of derrick, engine, boiler, casing, drilling and other items of expense in drilling and fitting up a "Gordon sand" well at nearly \$10,000. The "Big

Injun sand" involves an expenditure of scarcely more than half this sum.

WAS THERE A NANCY HART? Doubt Cast in Georgia on the Story of a Revolutionary Heroine.

Savannah (Ga.) News The Nancy Hart controversy waxes hot up State. Was there in reality any such person? The query is rapidly developing two camps of partisans, each enthusiastic in behalf of its own ideas. One party, of course, defends the correctness of the history which tells the story of Mrs. Hart

and how she used to hang and shoot Tories, thing is a myth, having its origin in the teller, and that because the yarn was good and patriotic it slipped into history. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of Vineville, a few days ago was quoted as saying the yarn was mythical. In this view he is support ed by Mr. J. M. Bosworth, of Atianta, who asserts that he spent a great deal of time and also a sum of money in trying to chase to earth the Nancy stories on their native soil; that is, in Elbert and Madison counties. He wished to get some relics of the famous woman to take to the Atlanta exposition. He would have accepted a sill |

ling of her or hers could he discover. He interviewed a number of old citizens in Elbert and Madison, but none knew anything of the heroine, and more than one Rogers, of the opposition, or pro-Nancy camp, is able to furnish a family history

there must have been a Nancy hart. EPISCOPALIANS AND DIVORCE.

of Mrs. Hart, and to show that Mrs. Hart's

son John married the sister of her (Mrs.

Rogers's) grandmother. That being true,

Probable Reasons Why the Proposed "Canon" Was Defeated.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. Several of the clergymen of this diocese who attended the convention of the Episcopal Church at San Francisco returned in time to take part in the services in their churches yesterday. Two or three of them spoke of the discussion party to a divorce proceeding. This clergyman expressed much gratification that to his congregation that if the canon had been adopted he would nevertheless have refused to obey it, believing that he had no right, either moral or legal, to obey a rule The understanding here is that it was

situated, and in adjacent counties is at Mannington, a man was sufficiently other church that prohibited its clergyusually more than 2,000 feet. The first im- skillful to catch the shell in his hands be- men from marrying the innocent party portant landmark which is watched for is a fore it had a chance to hit a hard object, to a divorce seemed to forget that the and do any damage. Before shooting the authority to perform the marriage cerethere should be any fluid there the casing from the State. It could be taken away from the clergymen in any State if the Legislature of that State saw fit to do it. Therefore, if a clergyman receiving a faint sound is heard, and a few minutes his mandate from the State whereby he is qualified to perform a marriage ceretaining bits of rock and iron. After one of mony chooses to set himself up against the Burt wells had been "shot" the oil on the authority of the State with emerging was found to be on fire. It is sus- to any or all of the qualifications that pected that the "go-devil" struck fire, must be met before a person can be married he should, to be consistent, refuse to accept any mandate. He should decline to marry any one. ment that was made to the late Dr. Burrows, who suffered greatly from the illtempered advice of friends after he had married Perry Belmont to the divorced wife of another. This is understood to be the view which Pierpont Morgan took. It was said that a church might prohibit its clergymen from marrying anybody-that is, forbid them from accepting the mandate of the State authorizing them to marrybut that if the clergyman accepts this civil office, for it is no more than a civil office, he ought to be willing to accept it with all of its obligations.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN."

Titles That Have Seen Given a New Meaning in America.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The American people would have great difficulty to find in their first one hundred years of independent national existence any more valuable product than the rich meaning they have given to the words "ladies and gentlemen." The conception is an entirely new one. Foreign nations have had to borrow the words from us. The German "Herr" and "Dame" are not the equivalent of "gentleman" and "lady," and the German uses our word "gentleman" when he wishes to express his meaning. The Englishman uses the words "gentlefrom her house, or a rock from her spring, | men" and "ladies," but always with refor a cut from a tree on the site where erence to people of rank-a use something like that of the French "gentilhomme, The common French words "monsieur" and "madame" come nearer in meaning, but are not exact equivalents. Perhaps no hall of fame is possible or necessary for our characterized the narrative of her as spuri- rarest mental products; nevertheless, while we are placing the statues of men in eter-On the other hand, Mrs. Loula Kendall nal niches and having all kinds of expositions of the last century's works, it is well to remember that some of the choicest productions have to be omitted.

The type of gentleman has varied at different times with the changes in the ideal of gentlehood "When Adam delved and Eve span,

Who was then the gentleman?"

The author of this couplet was evidently making original research in the subject. He might have cited Abraham at his tent door as the patriarchal type of gentleman. He might have referred to the Chinese type for its scrupulous exactness in details; "Three things the Master had not; he had no prejudice, no obstinacy, no egotism." Plutarch, too, has the motive of every biographer in trying to perpetuate some Greek and Roman gentlemen for the eye of a worthy posterity. They were stern, stalwart gentlemen, were those ancient heroes whom he portrayed, and they had large masculine virtues. If one were going into the subject deeply, one would have to study the type of the middle ages-the court of Charlemagne, the paladins, the age of troubadours. He would now hear of "ladies" in the ballads of struggle and triumph and love. He would see the knights around King Arthur's table-Sir Launcelot among the number-proud, selfwilled, capable of great wrong and greater expiation. The human race has been jealous of its ideal of gentleman, and has saved it for the present time, although under many variations. There are "gents" and "gentlemen" to-day, just as there are 'pants" and "pahtsloons." Boss Tweed claimed to be a genileman, for he said he had tried to do right, but he had always had hard luck There are types enough if one will study thera, and the sum of wisdom on the subject is not contained in Lord Chesterfield's litt'e book on the "Principles of Politeness," or in "De Quincy's Letters to a Young Man. The best type of all is the best American type, and it is unique, It is the choicest growth from a democratic It combines in an exquisite spontanelty the rarest qualities of the ancient models and is stimulated by a pride that is

The First Yacht Race.

not contaminated by self-consciousness

London Telegraph. What is believed to be the earliest of recorded yacht races took place in 1661. John Evelyn, in his diary, mentions that he sailed with his Majesty (Charles II) in one of his pleasure boats or yachts, "vessels not known among us until the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the King, being very excellent salling vessels. It was on a match between this and his other new bont," continues Evelyn, "built frigatelike, and one of the Duke of York's, the wager £100, and the race from Greenwich to Gravesend and back. The King lost it going down, the wind being contrary, but saved stakes in returning. The word "yacht" is itself Dutch, but the

vessels which the Merry Monarch sailed were little "milar to the racers of the present day. I main is made of other yachus and races, but the details are very meager

